Claims

1. A method for detecting pregnancy-induced hypertension, which comprises measuring the level of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in a body fluid sample collected from a subject.

2. The method for detecting pregnancy-induced hypertension according to claim 1, which comprises measuring the level of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in a body fluid sample collected from a subject and comparing the measured value with a cut-off value that is determined based on measured values of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in body fluid samples collected from normal pregnant women and/or pregnant women with pregnancy-induced hypertension.

3. A method for determining the severity of pregnancy-induced hypertension, which comprises measuring the level of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in a body fluid sample collected from a subject.

4. The method for determining the severity of pregnancy-induced hypertension according to claim 3, which comprises measuring the level of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in a body fluid sample collected from a subject and comparing the measured value with cut-off values that are determined according to the measured values of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in the body fluid samples collected from pregnant women with various severities of pregnancy-induced hypertension.

5. A method for predicting pregnancy-induced hypertension, which comprises measuring the level of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in a body fluid sample collected from a subject.

6. The method for predicting pregnancy-induced hypertension according to claim 5, which comprises measuring the level of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in a body fluid sample collected from a subject showing no hypertension, proteinuria, or edema.

7. The method for predicting pregnancy-induced hypertension according to claim 5 or 6, which comprises measuring the level of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in a body fluid sample collected from a subject and comparing the measured value with a cut-off value that is determined from measured values of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in body fluid samples collected from normal pregnant women and/or pregnant women with pregnancy-induced hypertension.

8. A method for evaluating a fetus and a placental function, which comprises measuring the level of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in a body fluid sample collected from a patient with pregnancy-induced hypertension.

9. The method for detecting pregnancy-induced hypertension according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the level of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in a body fluid sample is measured by an immunological assay method.

10. The method for determining the severity of pregnancy-induced hypertension according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the level of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in a body fluid sample is measured by an immunological assay method.

11. The method for predicting pregnancy-induced hypertension according to any one of claims 5 to 7, wherein the level of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in a body fluid sample is measured by an immunological assay method.

12. The method for evaluating a fetus and a placental function according to claim 8, wherein the level of human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase in a body fluid sample is measured by an immunological assay method.

13. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein the body fluid sample is blood.

14. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein the body fluid sample is urine.

15. A kit for detecting pregnancy-induced hypertension, which contains an anti-human lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase antibody.